

VOL. LXIII. NO. 24 PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEW HAVEN CONN., MONDAY JANUARY 28, 1895.

THE CARRINGTON PUBLISHING CO.

## ALL QUIET IN BROOKLYN.

SUCH IS THE REPORT GIVEN OUT BY  
COLONEL FROTHINGHAM.

Troops Can be Sent to Any Part of the City Where They are Needed—Master Workman Connelly Says That the Strike Will Not be Called Off and That the Roads Are Crippled—Railroad Officials Tell a Different Story—Mass Meeting of Citizens Was Held.

Brooklyn, Jan. 27.—The City of Churches had a comparatively quiet day. The troops were ready for any gathering of rioters that might be reported, but were not ordered out in any numbers. The Seventy-first regiment, which had five companies at the Bergen street stables, was moved to the Twenty-third regiment armory last night. The Thirtieth regiment was also held in its armory all night. These two regiments and Troop A were under waiting orders in the expectation of trouble in Greenpoint to-day.

The day opened quiet in Father O'Hare's charge and the troops did not invade the section of the city whose citizens alternately petition the mayor for cars and stone cars when they arrive. In various outlying places, as well as on many built-up streets, wire-cutting and stone-throwing were indulged in, and a number of arrests were made. The Greenpoint cars lost many panes of glass and the cross-town cars were not run to South Brooklyn and the Erie Basin district.

Car 218 of the Hamilton avenue line was stoned at Hamilton avenue and Mill street at 2:30 p. m. A section of brick came through the glass windows and narrowly missed a young lady's head. She screamed and ran out on the platform. One of the two policemen on the car got off and gazed at the sky. The conductor pointed to two men running across a vacant lot and said:

"There they go."

The policemen made no attempt to follow, but returned to the platform. The car went on without further trouble. A solitary passenger on a cross-town car had a lively experience. The car was passing through Park avenue, near the navy yard, when a shower of bricks and stones rattled on the roof. Several windows were smashed. The passenger to save his skull pulled up the wooden blinds. The policeman on the rear platform entered the car and ordered the passenger to stop. The latter replied:

"I propose to protect myself. You do not give me any protection."

The policeman retired to the platform. Nearly all the glass in the car was broken. There were no big crowds, but small groups of men and boys threw the stones as the cars passed. No arrests were made.

The first car from Fifty-eighth street to Fort Hamilton was started at 3 p. m. It got as far as Sixty-eighth street, where the track was found to be blocked. There was a gang waiting for the car. It was stoned and the motor-man and conductor were hit. Another crowd attacked the car at Ninety-eighth street. A squad of mounted police charged and scattered it. Robert Burns, a nineteen-year-old stone thrower, was arrested. A number of non-uniform men arrived at the Halsey street depot last night and are being instructed how to handle the cars.

A cold wind was blowing all day and the men of the various regiments on picket duty suffered from the effects of this. Colonel Appleton of the Seventh New York said to-day that the searchlight on the top of the Halsey street station enabled him to keep a close watch at night on the movements of the people in the vicinity and would in his opinion save the lives of many innocent ones. There have been no wire-cuttings or acts of violence in that locality since Arms was killed.

Chief Kennedy, who was in charge at the Atlantic avenue office, to-day, said: "The strike is over as far as this road is concerned. We have all the men we want to run our cars. In fact we have more applicants than we can find work for. Our Sunday schedule calls for 100 cars. These are now out. They run on nine lines—the Atlantic and Fifth avenues, Fifth avenue and Adams, Seventh avenue, Ninth and Vanderbilt, Fifteenth street, Butler street, Bergen street, Hicks street and Sackett street. We have all the line-men we need and no lines were reported cut during the night on our lines. The power-house men are not going out and if they did there are plenty of others to take their places."

Master Workman Connelly was asked this evening as to the truth of the rumors that he was considering the advisability of calling the strike off. Mr. Connelly said:

"There is absolutely no truth in the reports. Why should I call off the strike when we are gaining ground?"

"Despite the statements given out by the officers of the company that they have all the men they need there are not enough men working on all the lines put together to operate one line on the schedule in effect before the strike. If the strike was declared off to-day the companies would be crippled for weeks because one-half their rolling stock had been rendered unfit for service by the inexperience of the men who have been attempting to run the cars. The officers of the companies are still hiring men in all large cities. The men are hired, it is alleged, under false representation and most refuse to go to work on arriving here and we send them back or support them. We have sent back on an average 200 men a day, who were brought here by the company."

A conference was held at brigade headquarters this afternoon to consider, it is said, the advisability of sending back to their homes a part of the troops of the First brigade. There were present Mayor Schieren, Police Commissioner Welles, City Works Commissioner White and General McLean. General Fitzgerald arrived at the conference closed. Afterwards Colonel Frothingham, assistant adjutant general, representing General McLean, said:

"The city is quiet and troops are stationed where they can be sent to any part of the city to quell any disturbance which may arise. I cannot make the object of the conference or its result public."

A mass meeting of citizens, called in the interest of the strikers, was held at the Athenaeum this afternoon. Henry George, Congressman Jerry Simpson and Joseph R. Buchanan were the speakers. Red-hot language was indulged in and resolutions calling upon the attorney general to take action against the railroads were adopted.

"What we are confronted with," said Mr. George "is more than a Brooklyn question; it is the greatest question of the age—the question of the rights of the man. When traffic is suspended and the streets are filled with police and militia, when a tax upon the rights of the people is committed and the great body of a civilized community sympathize with the men who are standing piously against the law, there must be a deep injustice; there must be an injustice, and I believe these strikers are making a righteous fight; that they have been imposed upon and ill-treated; that what they are asking for is something they ought to have, and I believe that to be the general belief of the community. And yet it is a fight in the dark. Righteous as their demands are, they cannot be gained. The people themselves ought to own each the means of transportation."

Congressman Simpson advocated the public ownership of railroads as the only way to settle struggles between organized capital and labor.

The strike has been made to run cars until midnight to-night. The various lines began to close at 7 p. m. The Fulton street, Putnam avenue, Third avenue, Flatbush and Court street cars were run until 10 o'clock and then all cars were housed behind the sentry lines which are thrown out around the car houses.

Brooklyn had one of the driest Sundays in its history to-day. The order sent out from police headquarters last night was fairly well observed and nearly all day saloons had both front and side doors closed. This undoubtedly aided materially in giving the city a quiet day. Sermons were preached at nearly all the churches in which the strike was mentioned. Dr. Lyman Abbott deprecated the interference with law and order. The Rev. A. C. Dixon, secretary of the railroad corporations for their refusal to arbitrate.

The Rev. R. R. Meredith directed his remarks at lawlessness and interference with peaceable citizens. The Rev. Father O'Hare of Greenpoint counseled moderation.

A number of members of the Seventeenth Separate company of Flatbush, who are stationed at Ninety avenue and the Church of the Sacred Heart this morning. The Rev. Mr. Nash made some remarks reflecting upon the conduct of the militia, whereupon the soldiers walked out of the church.

The strikers had a benefit performance at the Star theater to-night. A portion of the program, including a display of living pictures, was cut out by order of the police.

Grand Master of Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor, who had a long standing engagement to speak at the Criterion theater this evening, did not appear there. The meeting was held under the auspices of the coachmen's union.

The Central Labor union met to-day and decided to boycott all the lines operated by non-union men.

The strike has been continued by the Central Labor union, who have decided to begin suits against the Brooklyn Heights company for one week's pay for each of the 1,600 formerly employed by the road. They claim that the laws of this state entitle them to one week's notice, and claim that they were locked out without warning. The suits are to be brought in batches of one hundred at a time, beginning Tuesday or Wednesday. They also propose to begin action against the company for violations of the ten-hour law. There is a \$500 penalty for each offence against this law.

They say 1,600 will bring suits and the company will be mulcted \$800,000.

Lawyer Towne, who was one of the counsel in the mandamus proceedings, has charge of the proposed suits. He sent a note to Hadden Crowell, president of the Long Island Trolley company, and trustee for the bondholders of the road, requesting Mr. Crowell to call at his residence and see if some arrangement could not be made. Mr. Crowell replied by letter referring Mr. Towne to Thomas S. Moore, counsel for the road.

There is also talk of suits for damages against the trolley companies by the shopkeepers and merchants, whose business has been seriously affected during the past two weeks by the failure of the companies to run their cars as usual. It is claimed that Judge Gaynor's mandamus ordering the companies to operate their lines and furnish the same accommodation to the public that they did before January 14 furnishes a basis for these damage suits, which mount up into the millions.

All was quiet at Halsey street and Broadway this evening. The only incident was the scattering of the crowds there by mounted police.

Reports from various other points stated that all was quiet at a late hour.

No Information Received.

Washington, Jan. 27.—No confirmation of the report that the efforts of the United States to secure the consent of Mexico and Guatemala to refer the difficulties between them to a third party for settlement had proved successful could be had to-night. Senator Romero, the Mexican minister, said he had received no information from the government.

Joe Choyinski Married.

Cincinnati, Jan. 27.—Miss Louise Miller was married to Joe Choyinski of Chicago here last night.

## MUCH WORK FOR CONGRESS.

REPUBLICANS HOPE TO HAVE TWO  
MORE MEN ON THE SCENE.

The Adoption of the Vest Substitute to the Hawaiian Resolution is but the Beginning of a Big Fight in the Senate—Uncertainty in the House.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The adoption by the senate yesterday by a majority of two votes of Mr. Vest's substitute to Mr. Allen's Hawaiian resolution is but the beginning of a struggle that will probably continue during this week, and as republicans confidently predict, will end in the passage of a resolution condemning the administration for its part in the Hawaiian affairs. Mr. Vest's substitute, which forms the basis of discussion, but which has not yet received final affirmative action, will not be permitted to come to a final vote for several days. It prevailed yesterday by the aid of two republican votes. The Vest substitute indorses the policy of non-interference and the Allen resolution declares for annexation and the stationing of ships of war at Honolulu. All the populists are in favor of Mr. Allen's resolution, and the republicans are said to be of the same mind, with the exception of Mr. Pettigrew.

There will be two accessions to the republican vote before the week ends in the persons of Messrs. Mantle, elected to fill the Montana vacancy, and Mr. Clark to fill the Wyoming vacancy. Mr. Mantle is expected to reach Washington early in the week and Mr. Clark is on his way here. This will give the opponents of Mr. Vest's substitute the majority and will enable them to pass such a resolution as they may desire. The republicans declare they will not permit any final vote to be taken until they have their full strength in the senate, and they will consume the morning hour each day on the Hawaiian matter. Mr. Teller, in line with this policy, will continue his speech Monday and will probably be followed by others until such time as they see fit to allow the vote.

The bankruptcy bill is now the unfinished business in the senate. Mr. George having called it up yesterday afternoon, although he will give Monday to allow Mr. Walcott to secure a vote on the bill to provide for the removal of the southern Ute Indians. Mr. George will not have any opposition in the conduct of his bill at the outset, but there are indications that he may not be so successful later. There are one or two resolutions relating to elections in certain states that the populists are anxious to have passed, and it is not improbable that the republicans may unite with them and call these resolutions up to the discomfiture of Mr. George and the bankruptcy bill. Under the most favorable circumstances the bankruptcy bill can hardly get through the senate under ten days.

Mr. Cockrell expects to report three appropriation bills to the senate this week. The post office, the diplomatic and consular, and the District of Columbia appropriation bills are the ones. There is a general understanding that the bankruptcy bill will be temporarily laid aside whenever Mr. Cockrell sees fit to call up an appropriation.

Mr. Cockrell believes that he will get two of these measures out of the way this week.

The house will begin the week under some uncertainty as to the order in which it will be prosecuted. Although consideration of the bill repealing the differential duty on sugar imported from countries paying an export bounty was begun yesterday, and is a privileged matter, no assurance can be given as to when it will be considered.

Mr. Wilson has said that he would not at present ask for a rule to close debate and members of the committee on rules have not been advised by him as to his wishes in this matter. To-morrow will be open for a continuance of the discussion, but judging from the manner in which it started Saturday one day will by no means afford sufficient time for all who wish to speak to be heard.

The committee on rules has agreed to give the Pacific railroad committee Tuesday and Wednesday for the consideration of the funding bill, but it is intimated that if Mr. Wilson insists on keeping the sugar duty bill before the house until disposed of the Pacific railroad bill will be postponed. The committee on naval affairs has given notice that its appropriation bill will be called up Friday.

Should the Pacific railroad bill get the floor it will be the first time, with one exception, in seventeen years, that a bill directly affecting the Union and Central Pacific companies has come before the house. The last Pacific railway legislation was the Thurman bill, which provided that both roads should pay into the sinking fund 25 per cent. of their net earnings for the extinguishing of their debts.

The law has been complied with, but the sums received from the companies have not been sufficient to pay the interest to say nothing of the principal. The Reilly bill, which is the one to be considered next week, provides for the adjustment of the debt by applying the moneys in the sinking fund to the payment of the first mortgage bonds, and requiring the directors and stockholders to furnish whatever additional amount may be necessary. The obligation to the government will then be continued for a period of fifty years, the companies paying the interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, with semi-annual payments on the principal until the debt has been fully liquidated.

Messrs. Boatner of Louisiana, Cooper of Wisconsin, and Harris of Kansas will oppose the measure. These gentlemen, Mr. Reilly says, prefer a different method of settlement, but the other twelve members of the committee are agreed that the Reilly bill provides the best means of settlement that has yet been suggested. The representatives from the Pacific coast will oppose the measure because of their objection to any extension of the time for the payment of the Central Pacific debt.

May be Killed by Indians.

Hermosillo, Mex., Jan. 27.—Charles Brenemann, a German scientist, and three Mexican guides who accompanied him are believed to have been killed by the Seri Indians on Tiburini island.

Death of Dr. Hibbard.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Rev. F. G. Hibbard, D. D., of Clifton Springs, died to-day, aged eighty-four. He was one of the best known ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church in New York state and was also well known throughout the country.

## THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

General Jaimont Refuses to Become Minister of War.

Paris, Jan. 27.—General Jaimont, commander of the Sixth army corps, came to Paris this morning in response to a dispatch requesting him to accept the ministry of war. He had two long conferences with President Faure. The chambers will meet to-morrow to hear the president's message. Some hot debating is likely to ensue, as ex-Premier Goblet, who now poses as a socialist, will interpellate M. Ribot as to the new cabinet's home policy.

The certainty of the attack has caused the government to forego its intention of reading a formal program. A secret cabinet meeting was held at M. Ribot's house this morning.

A second cabinet meeting was held at the Elysee. It lasted from 5 until 6:30 p. m. President Faure told the ministers that General Jaimont had declined to serve and a dispatch was sent to General Herve, commander of the Nineteenth army corps, stationed at Algiers, offering him the war portfolio.

After M. Goblet's question shall be disposed of the government will present an amnesty bill and will request the chamber to adjourn until January 31 to allow the ministers time to acquaint themselves with their budgets. President Faure will receive the diplomatic corps on Tuesday. Mgr. Ferrari, papal nuncio, will make the speech congratulating the president upon his election.

## Ashore in Clear Weather.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27.—The steamship City of Macon, Philadelphia for Savannah, went ashore this morning on Bulkhead Shoals in Delaware Bay. The vessel was in charge of a coasting pilot and the weather was clear at the time she struck. The steamship is heavily loaded with a general cargo of merchandise. It is believed she will float.

## Was a Yale Graduate.

Bridgeport, Jan. 27.—Francis Ives, a well known lawyer and real estate agent in this city, died suddenly this evening at his home in this city of heart failure, superinduced by an attack of the grip. He was seventy-seven years of age and graduated from Yale with the class of '45, afterwards from the Yale law school. He had accumulated considerable money, and was reputed to be quite wealthy. He leaves a sister, Mrs. Whiting, who lives in New Haven.

## Washed Ashore.

Two of the Bodies Found.

New London, Jan. 27.—The bodies of the two victims of the disaster on the sound on Saturday by the loss of a tow of barges were found on the beach near Westerly to-day. The bodies have not been identified. The tug Storm King, which had the barges in tow, left this morning for Providence, R. I. The tug will go near where the barges were lost, and the crew will make a search for the bodies of the victims.

## SOLD LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.

Two Saloon Keepers and One Sentinel Arrested Yesterday.

Joseph Mongillo, a saloonkeeper at 83 Oak street, was arrested yesterday by Officers Stanford and Allen, charged with selling liquor on Sunday. He was subsequently released on bonds of \$200. Achille Mongillo, a brother of Joseph, was also arrested charged with interfering with officers in the discharge of their duties.

Thomas Heaney, a saloon keeper at the corner of Grand avenue and Hamilton street, was arrested yesterday by Officers Jackson and Clancy charged with violating the Sunday liquor law.

## PROSPECT IS CHEERLESS.

The London Standard Discounts on the American Bond Sale.

London, Jan. 27.—The Standard will say to-morrow: It took six months to exhaust the proceeds of the last American bond sale. The next may go in three weeks on the present lines. The states are likely at no distant date to find themselves head and ears in debt, the currency depreciated to an unimaginable discount and all the industries of the country in a state of collapse. Mr. Cleveland knows this, but the chosen representatives of the people appear to be ignorant of the peril.

Another professor of statescraft in Europe and at home are urging Mr. Cleveland to the redemption of the overgrown paper currency by a huge gold loan issued partly abroad. It is impossible to get a law authorizing such a loan through the present house, and the temper and tendencies of the next house nobody knows. The only step seems to be another sale of 5 per cent. currency bonds for gold.

This will last till the special session of the new congress can be summoned in March to deal with the currency. The prospect is cheerless, but the Americans have a trick of suddenly acting on a decision when it is least expected. If they make up their minds to do so they can and their money troubles in a month."

## Death of Dr. Hibbard.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Rev. F. G. Hibbard, D. D., of Clifton Springs, died to-day, aged eighty-four. He was one of the best known ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church in New York state and was also well known throughout the country.

May be Killed by Indians.

Hermosillo, Mex., Jan. 27.—Charles Brenemann, a German scientist, and three Mexican guides who accompanied him are believed to have been killed by the Seri Indians on Tiburini island.

## POPE'S LETTER TO BISHOPS.

HE OPENS WITH THE WORDS LONG-  
INQUA OCEANI SPATIA.

Points Out the Fact That the First Bishop in America Was a Friend of Washington and American Episcopate Urged to Put an End to Strife.

London, Jan. 27.—The Standard will print to-morrow a summary of the pope's encyclical letter to the American bishops. The letter opens with the words "longinqua oceanis spatia." It recalls the fact that the pope associated himself with the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, the evangelization of which was the first care of Columbus and was realized by the Franciscan and Dominican monks and Jesuit fathers. After pointing out that the first Catholic bishop in America was a great friend of George Washington, his holiness shows how the episcopal councils, aided by the breadth of view and equity of American laws, assured the development of Catholic institutions.

It was to contribute still more to this development that the pope had founded the University of Washington, for it was important that Catholics should be in the front rank of education in the sciences—even the modern sciences, provided that they were harmonious with the integrity of the faith. To this end his holiness exhorts all Catholics to do all in their power to encourage the progress of the university in Washington as well as the North American college in Rome.

As regards the apostolic delegation to the church in the United States, the pope says that it was instituted with a view to drawing more closely together the bonds between the Catholics of America and the holy see, without in any way curtailing the powers of the bishops. His holiness urges the American episcopate to put an end to strife and to quell the idea of the unity and perpetuity of marriage among the faithful and to inculcate the civil and religious virtues.

The pope calls upon bishops to turn aside the workmen's associations from law-breaking and violence. He urges them to teach newspaper men to respect religion and truth, and to reprove those journals which pass judgment upon episcopal acts. Finally, he turns the Protestants to Catholicism by charity, by instruction in the doctrine of the Catholic church and by leading exemplary lives.

In conclusion his holiness recommends the sending of missionaries to the Indians.

## Caused by a Gas Jet.

New York, Jan. 27.—A fire which started on the fourth floor of the Hotel Castle, corner of One, Hundred and Third street and Amsterdam avenue, at 9:30 to-night caused a loss of \$100,000. The fire originated in the suite of rooms occupied by Colin J. Forbes, the well known artist, and was caused by a lace curtain blowing into a gas jet.

## BOTH FLAHS IGNORED.

Japanese Paid No Attention to Stars and Stripes Nor the White.

London, Jan. 27.—The Times correspondent in Shanghai says:

News of the bombardment of Teng Chow has arrived at the American mission. On the afternoon of January 18 three Japanese warships were seen moving along the coast, out of range. A shot was fired at the fort west of Teng Chow and another at the defenceless city. No notice was given. The mission college and residences, 200 yards north of the city, were in direct line of fire.

The Japanese retired in the evening and returned in the morning. They fired from noon to 4 o'clock. Shells fell into the city, many around the mission premises, over which the American flag waved. A missionary named Hayes put off in a boat waving the American and white flags. He got close to the Japanese ships, but his hall was ignored, the Japanese steaming away.

## On Business of Importance.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 27.—The steamer Sikh from Yokohama arrived here last evening. She had on board General Soloni, commander of the Russian forces in Siberia, who is proceeding to St. Petersburg on business of the utmost importance, of which he will disclose nothing.

## Ice Track in Excellent Condition.

Red Bank, N. J., Jan. 27.—The skating races will surely take place to-morrow afternoon. The ice where the track is laid out is in excellent condition. Jim Donoghue of Newburgh has consented to skate. He will probably start in all the events. This afternoon all the skaters were out and to take a spin and to break records.

## Reporter Camed.

Lawrence M. Stanley, the well known newspaper man of this city, was camed last evening by Patrolman Edward J. Reilly at police headquarters. The cane in question is a fine blackthorn. The presentation speeches were made by Patrolman Reilly and Patrol Driver Blake, who rivalled Chauncey Depew in eloquence. The presentation was much enjoyed by all present.

## At Battell Chapel.

Rev. Dr. McClure of Lake Forest preached a very interesting sermon at Battell chapel yesterday morning from the text: "Yea, doubtless, and I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Jesus Christ, Jesus my Lord; for whom I have suffered the loss of all things, and do count but dung that I may win Christ," Philippians iii, 8.

## ITALIANS TO WELCOME SATOLLI.

Further Arrangements for the Reception to be Tendered—Bishop Tierney Will be Present.

The Italian societies of the city are preparing to give a rousing reception to Monsignor Satolli on his visit to this city next Saturday.

All of the societies here will meet at the depot at 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon ready to meet Satolli as he arrives on the 6:35 train. They will march through Meadow street, Church street, Chapel, State, Grand avenue, Wallace, Chapel, round Wooster Square green, through Brewery street to the church on the corner of Wooster and Brewery streets.

Sunday morning there will be four masses at the Italian church, with high mass at 10 o'clock, the admission to which will be \$1.

A reception will be tendered to Satolli Sunday evening at Poli's theater, at which Dr. Francollini will preside.

Miss Ione Amoro will deliver an address of welcome in behalf of the young ladies, while Adolpho Poli will deliver a like address in behalf of the young men. Mr. George Robinson will then speak in English.

## Was Badly Mutilated.

Body of an Unknown Man Found Near James Street Bridge.

Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday morning the mutilated remains of an unknown man were found lying on the Consolidated railroad tracks near the James street bridge, Cedar Hill. The body was discovered by the engineer of the Washington express, northward bound, about 2:45 o'clock. The body was badly mutilated, was picked up and taken to the signal tower and Medical Examiner White, who was notified, had the remains removed to Lewis & Maycock's. They were unrecognizable, being cut to pieces.

It is supposed that while under the influence of liquor the unknown man laid down across the tracks and while asleep was run over by a passing freight train. It is probable that when the remains were found they had been lying on the track for at least an hour.

Up to a late hour last night the body had not been identified. The victim was dressed like a brakeman, had on two pairs of trousers. In one of his pockets was found a memorandum book, in which occurred several times the name "Thomas O'Keefe, Youbae, County Cork, Ireland." There was also a broken bottle, which had contained whisky. He was apparently thirty years old.

The body will be held several days by Lewis & Maycock awaiting identification. Medical Examiner White is of the opinion that death was due to accidental causes, but an investigation will be commenced to-day.

## LOCAL NEWS JOTTINGS.

The police last evening were requested to be on the lookout for a fifteen-year-old girl who goes by the name of "Olive" and who left her home at 343 George street about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, leaving a note which was to the effect that she would never be seen again alive.

## Grand Sacred Concert.

A grand sacred concert was given by Dorscht lodge, No. 2, assisted by the Harugari Liedertafel in Harugari hall last evening. The program was a most excellent one. Among the principal numbers was a flute duet by Fred Guilford and William Hegel, son of John Hegel, of the firm of Sturges & Hegel, the Chicago street furniture makers. Mr. Hegel is but a young man, but his execution was very fine and showed that he will without doubt make a most excellent musician and reflect great credit on himself as well as on his teacher, Prof. Guilford.

## WILL NOT BE THRASHER.

Dr. Smyth Knew of No Movement to Make S. P. Thrasher Superintendent of Police.

The statement made in the Register yesterday morning to the effect that there was a movement on foot to place Samuel Thrasher, secretary of the Law and Order league, at the head of the police department, and that the Law and Order league was backing the movement, was emphatically denied last night by Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth, president of the league.

To a "Courier" reporter last evening Dr. Smyth stated that so far as he knew there was absolutely no truth in the statement, and that in fact it was the first that he had heard of any such thing. No credence whatever is given to the story.

## Engagement Reception.

The engagement reception of Miss Minnie Strauss and Sol N. Kern of Waterbury was held at the residence of Miss Strauss on Lafayette street yesterday from 2 to 8 p. m. The house was handsomely decorated with flowers. The reception party consisted of Miss Marion Kern and Sol N. Kern and Miss Stella Strauss. The presents received included pictures and bric-a-brac and cut glass. Over 300 people called during the day, representing many of the leading Jewish families in the city. Mr. Kern's home is in this city, but he is proprietor of a gentlemen's furnishing store in Waterbury.

## Gates Off Newfoundland.

St. John's, N. F., Jan. 27.—Fierce southwesterly gales swept the coast last night and to-day. It is expected considerable damage to shipping was done along the coast. The Allan liner Corsair left here at daylight, bound for Liverpool, and must have experienced the full brunt of the storm.

## GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT.

ADDRESSES BY DR. NEWMAN SMYTH  
AND PROF. MORRIS F. TYLER.

Fitness, Not Politics, Should Have Influence in Municipal Affairs—The Success of a Simpler System in English Municipalities—A Revival of Local Patriotism Needed—The Police Department's Need of Political Independence.

"Good City Government" was the subject presented at the United church last evening. There was a large congregation present and the speakers were Professor Morris F. Tyler and Dr. Newman Smyth. Professor Tyler's remarks were directed mainly at the idea of party politics entering into the management of municipal affairs. He said that the aims of municipal governments were wholly obscured in the present method of selecting municipal officers. The question of whether a man was fit for a certain office did not enter into the consideration at all. He thought that it was entirely possible for public officers to be selected for their special fitness for a place, as in English public affairs were managed in that way. So that there had been a practical demonstration of the feasibility and practicability of the plan making fitness first and party politics second. He thought that what was needed was a revival of civic or local patriotism. He said that in England they had already developed a distinctive type of municipal government which was certainly efficient and that in this country another type of government was being developed which in the end would be efficient besides being distinctly American. He spoke of the excellence of the municipal governments of Glasgow, Manchester and Birmingham, especially of the latter city where, he said, they had a fire department which prevented large fires, a health department which stamped out epidemic diseases immediately wherever they appeared. Their streets are clean and well paved, and there is more of the necessities and luxuries of life for each citizen from the common fund than in most cities. And in spite of all this highly developed condition of affairs the tax rate is not excessive. The way that all this had been brought about was because men who had aims ulterior to the city's good had not been put in office. Men were selected who were devoted solely to the business in hand. And so, he said, in this city a man should not be elected to mayor for the mere purpose of getting a nomination for congress, or with the idea of going to Hartford as governor of Connecticut. What is wanted is a man who will be devoted to doing out common home business. He thought that as a practical means of bringing about the desired results in municipal affairs, an organization like a political organization, but with different aims, might be formed. He also thought that the ward system should be done away with to a certain extent and that the methods of nomination should be changed.

DR. SMYTH'S REMARKS.

After the thorough survey of municipal problems which Mr. Tyler has just made, I shall confine my remarks to two practical points, viz: What are the reasons why we do not have more local patriotism in New Haven, and what are some of the immediate problems of good government which should be taken up.

New Haven is both one of the very best of cities, and also in some respects it has been becoming one of the worse cities; and one great trouble has been that the good have not known what the bad elements were, and the bad had too little occasion to know how many good citizens there are. There is heaven enough here to leave a civic lump of considerable size; but the trouble is that the heaven street furniture men on the shelf, and has not been hidden in the lump. One of the first problems of practical citizenship is to put the good leverage where it will work through the whole political lump. If we are to find fault with any class for the prevalence of low standards of civic life, and for political inefficiency, or corruption in municipal government, we should begin with ourselves, and first cast the beam out of our own eyes. Our fathers were all of them citizens of their own town; many of us have lived here, but have been only nominal citizens of New Haven.

One hopeful sign of the times now is that men of intelligence are beginning to discover that the love of country begins at home.

Some of the reasons why large numbers of the best citizens have practically retired from municipal government, and ceased to take any active interest in the political welfare of their own city, are as follows: They have no leisure to attend to local affairs, or they regard it beneath their ancestral dignity to sit down at the same board with municipal publicans and sinners; or they have become philosophically convinced that American cities are swamped anyhow in popular ignorance and vice, so that they will leave the bosses to make what they can out of the masses, while they take to the secluded heights. But all such reasons are a flat denial of patriotism. Education away from civic contacts and duties is false education. And the man who regards good government in our cities as hopeless betrays his own ignorance of the people.

Possibly one local reason for the absence of public spirit in New Haven is the fact that this city is like an ellipse with two foci, the town and the college, rather than, as other cities, a circle with one center. But the warfare between town and gown is happily a thing of the past; and every man, high or low, learned or unlearned, who lives in New Haven, ought to be a lover of his city. The participation of all classes in our local affairs and government is our first and greatest civic need. It is sometimes said to some of us, clergymen and other respectable citizens